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DEPARTMENT N.

FORESTRY.

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DEPARTMENT N.

FORESTRY.

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Committee I on Agriculture, Forestry, and Forest Products.

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* Resigned on accepting appointment as General Superintendent of New South Wales Courts.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group 19.—Forestry, Forest Products.

Class 99.—Logs and sections of trees; samples of wood and timber of all kinds generally used in construction or manufactures, either in the rough or hewed, sawed or split, including square timber, joists, scantling, plank and boards of all sizes and kinds commonly sold for building purposes. Also ship timber, as used in ship-building, or for masts and spars; piles, timber for fencing, for posts, for paving or for timbering mines. Miscellaneous collections of wood.

Class 100.—Worked timber or lumber, in form of clapboards, shingles, sheathing or flooring, casings, mouldings, stair rails or parts of furniture.

Class 101.—Ornamental wood used in decorating and for furniture; veneers of hard and fancy woods; mahogany logs, crotches and veneers; rose-wood; satin-wood, ebony, birdseye maple, madrona, black walnut veneers and other fancy woods suitable for, and used for ornamental purposes.

Class 102.—Timber prepared in various ways to resist decay.

Class 103.—Dyeing, tanning and colouring—dye-woods, barks, and various vegetable substances in their raw state, used for dyeing and colouring, such as logwood, Brazil wood, peach wood, fustic, sumac.

Barks of various kinds, Brazilian, acacias, oak, hemlock, murici, bicida, gordonia. Galls, excrescences and abnormal woody products. Mosses used for dyeing and colouring.

Class 104.—Cellular substances—corks, and substitutes for cork of vegetable growth; porous woods for special uses, pith, rice-paper, etc.

Class 105.—Lichens, mosses, pulu, ferns, and vegetable substances used for bedding, for upholstering, or for mechanical purposes, as teazles, Dutch rushes, scouring grass, etc., "Excelsior."

Class 106.—Gums, resins, vegetable wax or tallow wax, including caoutchouc, gum senegal, tragacanth, Arabic, mesquite gum, myrrh, copal, &c.

Class 107.—Seeds and fruits, for ornamental purposes; vegetable ivory, coquilla nuts, cocoa-nut shells, ganitrus beads, bottle gourds, etc.

Class 108.—Medicinal: roots, herbs, barks, mosses, berries, etc.
Miscellaneous products.

Class 109.—Wood pulp, for making paper and other objects.

Class 110.—Paper and wooden ware generally, as pails, tubs, platters, brooms, coopers' stock.

Class 111.—Basket industry—willow-ware, etc.

Class 112.—Rattan, bamboo and cane-work in part. (For rattan furniture, see also Group 90.)

Department N.—Forestry.

CLASSIFICATION.

Class 113.—Forest Botany—distribution of forests, of genera, of species (maps).
Wood sections and herbarium specimens of the economically important timber trees.
Seed collections, not herbarium, etc.
Illustrations of forest growth, typical trees, botanical features.
Anatomy and structure of woods. (Veneer sections and photo-micrographs.)
Peculiarities of forest growth—Cypress-knees, burls.
Diseases of forest trees and timber. Injurious insects.

Class 114.—Timber culture—Plant material—Conifers, seedlings, and transplants.
Broad-leaved trees, Seedlings, transplants of various sizes, cuttings.
Seed collections and means for storing seed.
Means employed in gathering and preparing seed and other plant material for the market, and seed testing.

Class 115.—Timber culture and cultivation—Implements for the cultivation of the soil. Special adaptations.
Sowing machines and tools.
Implements and machines used for planting.
Implements used in after-culture. Means of protection against insects, animals, climate.
Seed-beds and other graphic illustrations of nursery practice.

Class 116.—Forest management—Maps, plans, illustrations, calculations illustrating forest management.
Instruments for measuring standing timber.
Growth of different ages and soils. Graphic or other illustrations showing rate of growth. Graphic or other illustrations showing influence of various managements on tree-growth.
Statistics of lumber trade and of forestry.
Exhibits showing relation of forests to climate.
Literature and educational means.

Class 117.—Lumbering and harvesting of forest products. The lumbering industry. Logging and transportation. Implements, machines, plans, drawings, and statistical material. Loggers' tools, stump-pulling devices, marking devices, measuring tools. Loading devices, sleds, flumes, slides, rope tram-ways, railroads, methods of water transportation, rafts, booms, &c.
The tan-bark industry. Other barks.
The turpentine industry.
The charcoal industry.

Class 118.—Preparation and manipulation of lumber. Dressing, shaping and preparation of wood. Hewing of logs, spars, &c. Shaping of knees. Sawing and milling.
Drying and seasoning of wood, kiln-drying, steam-bending, &c.

Group. XIX.—Forestry, Forest Products.

CLASS 99.—Logs and Sections of Trees; Samples of Wood and Timber of all kinds generally used in construction or manufactures, either in the rough or hewed, sawed or split, including Square Timber, Joists, Scantling, Planks and Boards of all sizes and kinds commonly sold for Building Purposes; also Ship Timber, as used in Shipbuilding, or for Masts and Spars; Piles, Timber for Fencing, for Posts, for Paving, or for Timbering Mines. Miscellaneous collection of wood.

CLASS 100.—Worked Timber or Lumber, in form of Clapboards, Shingles, Sheathing or Flooring, Casings, Mouldings, Stair Rails, or parts of Furniture.

CLASS 101.—Ornamental Wood used in Decorating and for Furniture; Veneers of Hard and Fancy Woods; Mahogany Logs, Crotches, and Veneers; Rosewood, Satinwood, Ebony, Birdseye Maple, Madrona, Black Walnut Veneers, and other Fancy Woods suitable for and used for Ornamental Purposes.

1335. BRECKENRIDGE, J., Failford.

Dressed and Undressed Hardwood Timber from the Cape Hawke District.

1336. BAKER, Frederick Robert Hall, Fernmount.

1. Log of Red Bean, (*Dysoxylon Muelleri*). This timber is highly recommended for any internal work; it is easily worked, and of great durability.
2. Log of Rosewood (*Dysoxylon Fraserianum*). Timber of a deep red colour, rose scented, very valuable for cabinet work, wood engraving, turning and carving, also for all kinds of building purposes, internally or externally; it is proof against the attacks of vermin, and always holds its strong scent.
3. Log of Blue Berry Ash (*Elæocarpus grandis*). A close-grained timber, easily worked, and suitable for any internal and joiners' work; it takes a good polish, and is very durable; it is also proof against the attacks of white ants.

1337. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

A Collection of Commercial Timbers of New South Wales, prepared under the direction of J. Ednie Brown, Director-General of New South Wales Forests.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
			Commercial Timbers of New South Wales.	
1	185	Avicennia officinalis ..... (Linn.) Verbenaceæ.	Mangrove.....	An erect, low branching tree; timber is valuable on account of its inlocked fibre; used for knees of boats, stonemasons' mallets, and bullock yokes. Hab., tidal estuaries, New South Wales. Height, 20 to 30 feet; diameter, 20 inches.
2	186	Banksia integrifolia ..... (Linn.) Proteaceæ.	Honeysuckle	Timber coarse grained and tough; used for knees and ribbs of boats, bullock yokes, &c.; takes a good polish. Hab., open and scrub forests, northern and southern coast districts, New England, &c.; plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 1 to 2 feet.
3	187	Casuarina glauca ..... (Sieb.) Casuarinæ.	Swamp Oak.....	Timber tough and strong; used for shingles, staves, and fence posts. Hab., interior and coast districts; usually in damp situations; plentiful. Height, 60 to 80 feet; diameter, 1½ to 2 feet.
4	188	Casuarina torulosa..... (Ait.) Casuarinæ.	Forest Oak	Timber handsome, sometimes remarkably heavy; valuable for cabinet work, shingles, &c.; excellent fuel. Hab., open forests from Illawarra to the Richmond River, westwards to New England and Bathurst. Height, 80 feet; diameter, 2 feet.
5	189	Cedrela australis..... (F. v. M.) Meliaceæ.	Red Cedar	Timber very valuable, dark red, and often beautifully marked; light, easily wrought, and durable; much used and valued for furniture, patterns, and all kinds of fittings in house and shipbuilding. Hab., brush forests northern and formerly in southern coast districts; becoming scarce; efforts now being made to conserve and propagate this timber. Height, up to 100 and even 200 feet; diameter, up to 6 and even 10 feet (exceptionally).
6	190	Dysoxylon Fraserianum..... (Benth.) Meliaceæ.	Rosewood.....	Timber rose-scented, red, strong, close-grained, and durable; much valued for furniture-making, ship-building, turnery, and indoor work, &c.; one of the largest and best of indigenous timber-trees. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 feet; diameter, 4 to 6 feet.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
			Commercial Timbers of New South Wales—*continued.*	
7	191	Eucalyptus botryoides ..... (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Bastard Mahogany	Timber strong and durable, used for felloes of wheels and boat knees. Hab., coast districts. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 24 inches.
8	192	Eucalyptus creba ..... (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	Grey Ironbark ...	Timber hard, heavy tough, strong, inlocked, and durable; used for poles and shafts of carriages, spokes of wheels, railway sleepers, &c. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts, extending some distance inland. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 2 to 5 feet.
9	193	Eucalyptus longifolia..... (Link) Myrtaceæ.	Woolly-butt	Timber strong and durable; used for wheelwrights' work, fencing, felloes, spokes, shafts, house building. Hab., open forests on rich alluvial flats, coastal districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 3 to 5 feet.
10	194	Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha (F.v.M) Myrtaceæ.	Stringybark.....	Timber excellent for house carpentry, flooring-boards, fencing, &c. Hab., open forests, chiefly west of the Dividing Range.
11	195	Eucalyptus microcorys ..... (F.v.M.) Myrtaceæ.	Tallow-wood	Timber strong, handsome, and durable; very useful for building purposes, and especially for flooring-boards; used also for palings, &c. Hab., coast districts. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 6 to 8 feet.
12	196	Eucalyptus pilularis ..... (Smith) Myrtaceæ.	Black-butt	Timber excellent for house carpentry, ship-building, and for any purpose where strength and durability are required. Hab., open forests from Twofold Bay to the Hastings River, and extending a considerable distance inland. Height, 100 to 200 feet; diameter, 3 to 8 feet.
13	197	Eucalyptus paniculata ..... (Smith) Myrtaceæ.	She or Pale Ironbark.	Timber much valued, hard, tough, strong, unlocked, and durable; used for bridges, sleepers, railway carriages, beams, poles of bullock drays, piles, spokes of wheels, &c. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 4 to 5 feet.
14	198	Eucalyptus populifolia	Red box	Timber hard, close-grained, and durable; used for posts and building purposes, mauls, railway sleepers, &c.; handsome wood when polished. Hab., on dry stony ridges, southern and western interior districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 24 inches.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
			Commercial Timbers of New South Wales—*continued.*	
15	199	Eucalyptus resinifera ..... (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Forest Mahogony..	Timber very strong and durable, red in colour; used extensively for fencing, beams, rafters, and rough carpentry. Hab., open forests from Illawarra to the Clarence River. Height, 60 to 120 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
16	200	Flindersia australis ..... (R. Br.) Meliaceæ.	Flindosa	Timber strong and durable, used in house-building, and for staves in the Clarence River district. Hab., brush forests, Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. Attains a height of 100 feet, and diameter of 4 feet.
17	201	Flindersia Bennettiana ..... (F.v.M.) Meliaceæ.	Teak	Timber close-grained; dresses well, has been found a useful timber for saddle making and cogs. Hab, brush forests Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. Height, 130 to 150 feet; diameter, 4 to 6 feet.
18	202	Gmelina Leichhardtii ..... (F.v.M.) Verbenaceæ.	Beech	Timber white, strong, close-grained, and durable; not liable to shrink or warp where seasoned; much used and highly valued for decks of vessels, flooring, carving, &c., one of the most useful and best indigenous timbers. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
19	203	Syncarpia laurifolia ..... (Ten.) Myrtaceæ.	Turpentine	Timber strong, hard, heavy, and durable; largely used and highly prized for piles, posts, ship-building, girders, and general constructive purposes; a difficult wood to burn, and proof against the attacks of the cobra, or teredo navalis, and very durable underground. Hab.—Brush and open forests, northern and southern coast districts and Blue Mountains; plentiful. Height, 150 to 200 feet; diameter, 3 to 5 feet.
20	204	Xanthoxylum brachyacanthum. (F.v.M.) Rutaceæ.	A yellow wood, or thorny yellow wood.	Close-grained, easily wrought; used for cabinet work. Hab., brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 12 to 15 inches.
			Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales.	
21	206	Acacia Cunninghamii..... (Hook.) Leguminosæ.	Bastard Myall.....	Wood close-grained; useful for cabinet purposes. Very homogeneous. Analysis of bark—tannin 9·13 per cent.; extract 13·15 per cent. Hab., northern scrub forests, and New England; moderately plentiful. Height, 20 to 30 feet; diameter, 9 to 12 inches.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
			Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—*continued.*	
22	207	Acacia decurrens ..... (Willd.) Leguminosæ.	Green Wattle	Timber light, tough, and strong; excellent fuel. Bark rich in tannin; varying from 25 to 35 per cent. Hab., northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 20 to 50 feet; diameter, 6 to 9 inches.
23	208	Acacia doratoxylon ..... (A. Cunn.) Leguminosæ.	Currawang	Timber dark-colored, hard, heavy, tough, close-grained, and durable; used for gates, buggy poles, furniture, &c., and formerly used by the Aborigines for spears and boomerangs; leaves eaten by stock. Hab., dry, stony ridges, southern, south-western, and western interior districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 20 to 30 feet; diameter, 6 to 12 inches.
24	209	Acacia homolophylla..... (A. Cunn.) Leguminosæ.	Curly Yarran	Timber much sought after for turnery work. Wood hard and fragrant; very durable. Hab., central and western New South Wales. Height, 20 to 30 feet; diameter 6 to 12 inches.
25	210	Acacia melanoxylon. (R. Br) Leguminosæ.	Blackwood	Timber hard and close-grained; considered one of the most valuable woods; much prized for furniture, general cabinet work, carriage-building, billiard tables, &c. The figured wood is cut into veneers; when polished it closely resembles walnut wood. Hab., the extreme south only of New South Wales; it is abundant in Tasmania and Victoria. Height (in N.S.W.), 50 to 80 feet; diameter, 18 to 24 inches.
26	211	Acacia Oswaldi. (F. v. M.) Leguminosæ.	Umbrella bush.....	Timber faintly scented, dark-colored, hard, heavy, close-grained, and durable; useful for turnery and cabinet work; a dense shade tree; leaves eaten by stock. Hab., open plains, Lachlan, and other interior districts; not plentiful. Height, 15 to 20 feet; diameter, 6 to 9 inches.
27	212	Acacia pendula. (A. Cunn.) Leguminosæ.	Myall	Timber hard, close-grained; in an unpolished state it preserves a peculiar fragrance of violets, and is in consequence in much request for making glove, handkerchief, and other fancy boxes, and tobacco pipes. Hab., central and western New South Wales. Height, 30 to 40 feet; diameter, 18 to 20 inches.
28	213	Acacia penninervis. (Seib.) Leguminosæ.	Hickory or Mountain Hickory.	Timber hard, moderately heavy, close-grained, and durable; used for cabinet purposes, and the bark for tanning. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts and Blue Mountains; plentiful. Height, 30 to 40 feet; diameter, 12 to 18 inches.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
				Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—*continued.*
29	214	Acacia salicina. (Lindl.)... Leguminosæ.	Koobah, or Native Willow.	Timber close-grained, tough, heavy, dark-brown, and nicely marked; takes a high polish; used in furniture and cabinet-making. Hab., portions of central, and in western New South Wales. Height, 30 to 50 feet; diameter, 12 to 18 inches.
30	215	Angophora subvelutina. (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	Broad-leaved Apple Tree.	Timber moderately heavy, tough, and very hard when dry; used for wheel-naves, bullock yokes, posts and rails; dresses and polishes well. Hab., northern rivers and southern coast districts. Height, 70 to 80 feet; diameter, 24 to 36 inches.
31	216	Aphananthe phillipinensis. (Planch.) Urticeæ.	Elm	Timber light in color, close-grained; used for ceilings, linings, &c. Hab., northern New South Wales. Height, 80 to 90 feet; diameter, 15 to 18 inches; not plentiful.
32	217	Araucaria Cunninghamii.. (Ait.) Coniferæ.	Hoop, or Colonial Pine.	Timber strong and durable, but soon decays when exposed to alternate damp and dryness. Is largely used, and as a cheap, soft wood yields spars 80 ft. to 100 ft. long; pale in color. Hab., northern New South Wales. Height, 150 to 200 feet; diameter, 24 to 48 inches.
33	218	Alphitonia excelsa..... (Reisseck.) Rhamneæ.	Red Ash	Timber hard, firm, and close-grained. Hab., brush forests of coast districts of New South Wales. Attains a height of 100 feet.
34	219	Banksia integrifolia. ..... (Linn.) Proteaceæ.	White Honey-suckle.	Timber tough and strong; used for boat knees and ribs, bullock yokes, &c. Hab., open and scrub forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 1 to 2 feet.
35	220	Backhousia myrtifolia .. ... (Hk. & Harv.) Myrtaceæ.	Grey Myrtle, or Lavewood.	Timber close-grained, hard, and durable; used for tool handles, mallets, and is suitable for turnery. Hab., banks of creeks and damp situations; northern and southern districts moderately plentiful. Height, 30 to 40 feet; diameter, 12 to 18 inches.
36	221	Backhousia sciadophora ... F. v. M. Myrtaceæ.	Myrtle	Timber hard, close-grained; not generally used or known, but considered likely to be suitable for wood engraving, turnery, &c. Hab., mountain scrub forests, northern coast districts; plentiful in places. Height, 80 to 90 feet; diameter, 2 feet.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
				Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—*continued.*
37	222	Ceratopetalum apetalum ... (D. Don.) Saxifrageæ.	Coachwood	Timber fragrant, light, soft, tough, and close-grained; used for cabinet work, boat, and coach-building. Hab., in gullies northern and southern coast districts. Height, 50 to 70 feet; diameter, 12 to 24 inches.
38	223	Casuarina suberosa ..... (Otto & Dietr.) Casuarieæ.)	Black Oak	Timber useful for cabinet work; used for bullock yokes, mauls, tool handles, shingles. Hab., coastal and inland. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 18 to 24 inches.
39	224	Cupania semiglauca ..... (F. v. M.) Sapindaceæ.	Black Ash	Timber hard, tough, close-grained, elastic; not much used. Hab., brush forests northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 1 to 1½ feet.
40	225	Cryptocorya obovata..... (R. Br.) Laurineæ.	Sycamore, or She Beech.	Timber light, soft, and durable; used for flooring boards, staves, and inside house carpentry. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 60 to 70 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
41	226	Dysoxylon Muelleri, (Benth.) Meliaceæ.	Turnip-wood	Timber red, easily wrought, and durable; used for cabinet work, cigar-boxes, and interior fittings, &c. When fresh cut it emits an odour similar to that of a Swedish turnip. Hab., brush forests northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet, diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
42	227	Dysoxylon Fraserianum ... (Benth.) Meliaceæ.	Rosewood	Timber resembles "Red Cedar." It is beautifully marked, and suitable for cabinet-work, &c. Fragrant. Hab., northern coast districts. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
43	228	Daphnandra micrantha..... (Benth.) Monimiaceæ.	A Yellow wood ...	Timber, fragrant; yellow, when fresh, close-grained, easily wrought, and takes a good polish; used for cabinet-work, &c.; bark intensely bitter. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; plentiful in places. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 3 feet.
44	229	Doryphora sassafras ..... (Endl.) Monimiaceæ.	Sassafras	Timber is somewhat soft, but suitable for the inside lining of houses and some kinds of furniture, also for packing-cases; the wood is fragrant, and disagreeable to all kinds of vermin. Light in weight when seasoned, and light coloured. Hab., coastal districts. Height, over 50 feet.; diameter, 24 to 36 inches.
45	230	Eucalyptus Baileyana ..... (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	A Stringybark.....	Timber very tough, suitable for tool handles, &c.; not much used. Hab., open 4 forests, on ridges, north coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 50 to 100 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
			Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—*continued.*	
46	231	Eucalyptus capitellata ..... (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Stringybark	Timber strong, tough, and durable; used for buildings, fencing, fuel, &c.; bark used for roofing sheds and rural dwellings. Hab., open forests, southern districts; plentiful. Height, 150 to 200 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
47	232	Eucalyptus creba ..... (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	Narrow-leaved Ironbark.	Timber hard, heavy, strong, inlocked, and durable; used for railway sleepers, girders, and spokes of wheels, poles and shafts of carriages, &c. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts, extending a considerable distance inland; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
48	233	Eucalyptus hemiphloia ..... (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	White Box	Timber hard, tough, and durable, of great lateral strength; excellent fuel; used for naves, felloes, scantlings, jetty and bridge piles, plankings, fencing, &c. Hab., open forests. Height, 50 to 60 feet; diameter, 20 to 40 inches.
49	234	Eucalyptus largiflorens..... (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	Box	Timber hard, tough, and durable, lasting underground; used for fencing, rough buildings, &c. Hab., open forests south coast and western interior districts; not plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
50	235	Eucalyptus longifolia ..... (Link & Otto). Myrtaceæ.	Woollybutt	Timber used for fuel; not much valued as a timber because of its gum veins, When sound, is sought after for wheelwrights' work. Used for posts and rails and buildings. Hab., coast districts. Height, 100 to 130 feet; diameter, 36 to 48 inches.
51	236	Eucalyptus melanophloia... (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	Silver-leaved ironbark.	Timber usually small and stunted; used for rough fencing, slabs, and fuel. Hab., open forests, north-western interior districts; not plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 12 to 18 inches.
52	237	Eucalyptus maculata ..... (Hooker.) Myrtaceæ.	Spotted Gum	Timber strong, close-grained, elastic, and durable; used for shipbuilding, staves of casks, cubes for street paving, girders, naves of wheels, cart and buggy shafts, shingles, buildings; the timber splits well; the bark is spotted, hence the name. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 2 to 4 feet.
53	238	Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	Stringybark.....	Timber hard, light, strong, and close grained, capable of a good polish; splits well for fencing posts and rails, shingles, &c.; furnishes fair fuel. Hab., open forests New England, central New South Wales. Height, 50 to 100 feet; diameter, 24 to 54 inches.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
			Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—*continued.*	
54	239	Eucalyptus microcorys ..... (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	Tallow-wood	Timber of a greasy nature, strong and durable; used for flooring and general purposes, boatbuilding, &c. Hab., northern open forests, coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 36 to 72 inches.
55	240	Eucalyptus microtheca ..... (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	Ccolibah	Timber hard, heavy, and close grained; useful in building, but not much used. Hab., plains, subject to variation, seldom on the banks of running streams; Lachlan and Darling River districts, extending to the Barrier Ranges. Height varies greatly, sometimes little better than a shrub to 50 feet.
56	241	Eucalyptus pilularis ..... (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Blackbutt.....	Timber excellent for house carpentry, bridge-planking, ships' decks, paving cubes, &c.; is coming greatly into favour, and is consequently used largely; is a valuable species of Eucalyptus, straight in grain, moderately heavy. Hab., open forests from Twofold Bay to the Hastings River, and extending some distance inland. Height, 100 to 200 feet; diameter, up to 15 feet (exceptionally.)
57	24	Eucalyptus polyanthema ... (Schauer.) Myrtaceæ.	Bastard Box	Timber remarkably tough, hard, and elastic; used for naves, felloes, and spokes of wheels, agricultural implements, bridge work, &c. Hab., open forests, usually on banks of creeks and damp situations in the southern coast and interior districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 50 to 60 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
58	243	Eucalyptus saligna ..... (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Flooded Gum, Blue Gum.	Timber strong and durable, splendid wood, in good repute for building purposes as it does not readily take fire, and is one of the straightest in the grain and easiest to work of the Eucalyptus timbers; it is also used for shipbuilding, ship-planks, wheel naves, felloes, &c.; timber varies; supposed due to situation and soil where growing. Hab., open forests on banks of creeks, and rich, moist, alluvial soil; northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 fect; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
59	244	Eucalyptus sideroxylon..... (A. Cunn.) Myrtaceæ.	Red Ironbark	Timber highly esteemed for strength and durability, and much used for large beams, girders, sleepers, draw-poles, fuel, and other purposes, in which strength and durability are required. Hab., open forests northern and southern coast districts, and central districts, New South Wales; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 3 to 5 feet.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
			Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—*continued.*	
60	245	Eucalyptus sideroxylon..... (A. Cunn.) Myrtaceæ.	Mugga	Timber soft in character when compared with other Ironbarks; is not plentiful, being found in small belts or patches; chiefly in central New South Wales, Macquarie and Bogan River districts; does not grow to any great size.
61	246	Eucalyptus tereticornis..... (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Red Gum	Timber hard, heavy, close grained and durable; used for posts and rails of fences; bridge, house, and shipbuilding, wheelwrights' work, &c. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 36 to 48 inches.
62	247	Eucalyptus virgata..... (Sieb.) Myrtaceæ.	Mountain Ash.....	Timber tough, durable, and elastic, splits freely; used for staves of casks, shingles, poles, shafts of drays, palings, rails, and rough buildings. Hab., open forests, southern coasts districts, and Blue Mountains; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
63	248	Elæocarpus grandis ..... (F. v. M.) Tiliaceæ.	Blue Fig	Timber soft, easily worked, not much used. Hab., brush forests, Clarence and Richmond Rivers. Height, 90 to 100 feet; diameter, 20 to 36 inches.
64	249	Eugenia Ventenatii ..... (Benth.) Myrtaceæ.	Myrtle	Timber close grained and tough; used for tool handles, ribs of boats, and the flooring boards of verandahs. Hab., brush forests, Hastings, Macleay, Clarence and Richmond Rivers. Height, 40 to 60 feet; diameter, 24 to 36 inches.
65	250	Flindersia Oxleyana ..... (F. v. M.) Meliaceæ.	Light Yellow wood	Timber strong, durable, fine grained, and of good colour; used in boat-building, cabinet-work, and for many purposes to which cedar is applied; useful wood for fancy work, owing to pale yellow colour; resembles beech; suitable for hand-screen making, buggy shafts, &c.; not plentiful. Hab., northern brush forests, New South Wales. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 24 to 42 inches.
66	251	Flindersia Bennettiana ..... (F. v. M.) Meliaceæ.	Bogum-Bogum ...	Timber close grained, useful for saddle-making, staves, &c.; not much used. Hab., northern districts, New South Wales. Height, 70 to 90 feet; diameter, 18 to 26 inches.
67	252	Flindersia Schottiana ..... (F. v. M.) Meliaceæ.	Ash	Timber hard, close grained, prettily marked, and of a pale yellow colour; used for shingles and staves and for cabinet-work. Hab., Hastings River, New South Wales. Height, 30 to 60 feet; diameter, 18 to 30 inches.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
				Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—*continued.*
68	253	Frenela robusta ..... (A. Cunn.) Coniferæ.	White or Common Pine.	Timber is very full of knots, polishes well, and shows to advantage; has a camphoraceous odour; varies in colour from light to dark brown; is very durable, and resists white ants to a great extent; of a brittle nature; used for building in central districts, lining-boards, and ceilings. Hab., central and western, New South Wales. Height, 60 to 70 feet; diameter, 18 to 24 inches.
69	254	Frenela Macleayana ..... (F. v. M.) Coniferæ.	Port Macquarie Pine.	Timber light and useful; used for indoor purposes, weatherboards, deals, battens, &c. Hab., northern, New South Wales. Height, 20 to 30 feet; diameter, 6 to 12 inches.
70	255	Gmelina Leichhardtii ..... (F. v. M.) Verbenaceæ.	White Beech	Timber strong, durable, and easily worked; prized for decks of vessels, flooring of verandahs, &c.; light coloured, and useful for turning and furniture-making; one of the most useful of our timbers. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; not very plentiful. Height, 120 to 150 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
71	256	Helicia prælta ..... (F. v. M.) Proteaceæ.	Long-leaved Nut tree.	Qualities of timber unknown; moderate sized tree, but sometimes approaches 100 feet in height. Hab., brush forests, Clarence and Richmond Rivers.
72	257	Melaleuca leucadendron ... (Linn.) Myrtaceæ.	White Tea-tree ...	Timber hard, heavy, and close grained; said to be imperishable underground. Hab., northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height 50 to 60 ft., diameter, 24 to 36 inches.
73	258	Melia composita .... (Willd.) Meliaceæ.	White Cedar	Timber soft, easily worked; wood from matured trees is found to be fairly durable; splits easily; handsomely marked and polishes well; much valued for staves and the finer kinds of coopers' work; a beautiful flowering and foliaged shade-tree; suitable for planting in public parks in warm situations. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
74	259	Myoporum platycarpum ... Myoporineæ.	Dogwood, Sugar-tree.	Timber hard and close grained; not used; leaves eaten by stock; exudes manna. Hab., Lachlan and other interior districts; plentiful. Height, 15 to 20 feet; diameter, 9 to 12 inches.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
			Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—*continued.*	
75	260	Olca paniculata ..... (R. Br.)	Marble wood	Timber hard, close grained, and durable; heartwood nicely mottled; used for staves, and suitable for cabinet-work and turnery. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 ft.; diameter, 2 to 2½ ft.
76	261	Petalostigma quadriloculare (F. v. M.) Euphorbiaceæ.	Native Quince.....	Timber hard, close grained, and durable; prettily marked, but not used. Hab., open forests on margins of brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 10 to 12 feet; diameter, 6 inches.
77	262	Rhodamnia argentea ..... (Benth) Myrtaceæ.	White Myrtle	Timber hard, fine grained, and durable; suitable for carving, turning, fancy, and cabinet work, &c. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
78	263	Syncarpia leptopetala ..... (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	Turpentine Myrtle	Timber hard, heavy, and durable; used for turnery, &c. Hab., gullies, northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 50 to 60 feet; diameter, 24 inches.
79	264	Syncarpia laurifolia ..... (Myrtaceæ.)	Turpentine	Timber hard, heavy, strong, and durable; used extensively for piles; used also for posts, ship-building, sleepers, and general building purposes; a difficult wood to burn, and very durable underground. Hab., in gullies, northern and southern coast districts, and Blue Mountains; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
80	265	Stenocarpus salignus ..... (F. v. M.) Proteaceæ.	Red Silky Oak, Beefwood.	Timber highly appreciated and now scarce; used for making furniture, picture-frames, walking-sticks, veneers, and the finer kinds of coopers' work. Colour, red-brown, and somewhat mottled: somewhat hard in texture, but easily worked. Hab., northern coast districts and Illawarra, New South Wales. Height, 30 to 50 feet; diameter, 18 to 24 inches.
81	266	Tristania conferta ..... (R. Br.) Myrtaceæ.	Brush Box	Timber hard and durable, heavy, and close grained; used for bridge and house-building, ship-building, plough beams, wheelwrights' work, &c., and largely planted for shade purposes in towns. Hab., open forest ridges, northern coast districts. Height, 80 to 120 feet; diameter 36 to 60 inches. Plentiful.
82	267	Tristania suaveolens ..... (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Broad-leaved Water Gum.	Timber remarkably strong, elastic, tough, close-grained, and durable; used for mallets, tool handles, cogs for wheels, posts, &c. Hab., open and brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 60 to 80 feet; diameter 1½ to 2 feet.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
		Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales.—*continued.*		
83	268	Tarrietia argyrodendron ... (Benth.) Sterculiaceæ.	Ironwood	Timber white, close-grained, hard and durable; used for building purposes and staves. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
84	269	Vitex lignum-vitæ .... (A. Cunn.) Verbenaceæ.	Lignum-vitæ, or White-beech.	Timber valuable and useful, durable, close-grained, and does not shrink in drying, much used for decks of vessels and verandah floors; suitable for turnery and cabinet work. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 70 to 80 feet; diameter, 24 inches.
85	270	Weinmannia Benthamii ... (F. v. M.) Saxifrageæ.	Marara, Cork-wood	Timber close-grained and tough. Hab., brush forests, northern rivers. Height, to 100 feet; diameter to 3 feet.
86	271	Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum. (F. v. M.) Rutaceæ.	Satin-wood ..... (A yellow wood).	Timber bright, soft, silky, close-grained, easily wrought; used for cabinet-work, &c. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts, New South Wales; not plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 10 to 15 inches.
		Commercial Timbers of New South Wales in Merchantable Lengths.		
87	98	Castanospermum australe... (A. Cunn.) Leguminosæ.	Black bean or Moreton Bay chestnut.	Timber resembles walnut wood; is dark coloured, handsome, close-grained, and durable; used for cabinet work; is coming into more general use than formerly, as its qualities are better known; a valuable timber and shade tree, and very ornamental; stock-owners destroy this tree owing to their cattle being poisoned by eating its seeds; the seeds are soaked in water, roasted, and eaten by the aborigines. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful; height, 120 to 130 feet; diameter, 4 to 5 feet.
88	97	Dysoxylon Fraserianum ... (Benth.) Meliaceæ.	Rosewood	Timber resembles Red Cedar. It is beautifully marked, and suitable for cabine; work, &c. Fragrant. Hab., northern coast districts. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
89	99	Dysoxylon Muelleri ..... (Benth.) Meliaceæ.	Red Bean.....	Timber red, easily wrought, and durable; used for cabinet work, cigar boxes, and interior fittings, &c. When fresh cut it emits an odour similar to that of a Swedish turnip. Hab., brush forests northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 fest.

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Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
		Commercial Timbers of New South Wales in Merchantable Lengths—*continued.*		
90	272	Eucalyptus rostrata ..... Myrtaceæ.	Red Gum	Timber strong, hard, heavy, close-grained, and durable, almost impervious to white ants and teredo ; used for ship and boat building, piles, flooring-boards, weather-boards, planking, railway sleepers, bridges, wharves, and building purposes generally ; one of the best and most valuable hardwoods. Hab., open forests, chiefly on river banks, and rich alluvial flats, subject to inundation, Murray and Edwards rivers, and most of the rivers of the interior ; plentiful ; height, 100 to 200 feet ; diameter, 3 to 5 feet.
91	100	Elæocarpus grandis ..... (F. v. M.) Tiliaceæ.	Mountain ash	Timber, white, tough, soft, close-grained, and easily wrought ; used for building purposes, &c. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts ; moderately plentiful ; height, 100 to 150 feet ; diameter, 4 to 5 feet.
92	103	Gmelina Leichhardtii ..... (F. v. M.) Verbenaceæ.	Beech	Timber strong, durable, and easily worked ; prized for decks of vessels, flooring of verandahs, &c. ; light coloured, and useful for turning and furniture making ; one of the most useful of our timbers. Hab., brush forests northern and southern coast districts ; not very plentiful. Height, 120 to 150 feet ; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
93	104	Gmelina Leichhardtii ..... (F. v. M.) Verbenaceæ.	Beech	Timber strong, durable, and easily worked ; prized for decks of vessels, flooring of verandahs, &c ; light coloured, and useful for turning and furniture making ; one of the most useful of our timbers. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts ; not very plentiful. Height, 120 to 150 feet ; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
94	101	Owenia cepiodora ..... (F. v. M.)	Onion wood	Timber valuable for cabinet-work ; of a red colour, and prettily marked, sometimes very handsome ; is durable ; when freshly cut it emits a peculiar odour. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts ; not plentiful ; height, 100 to 124 feet ; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
95	105	Rhus rhodanthema..... (F. v. M.) Anacardiaceæ.	Yellow Cedar	Timber close-grained and durable ; takes a good polish ; suitable for carving, turning, cabinet, and fancy work. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts ; not plentiful ; height, 50 to 60 feet ; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of New South Wales—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
			Miscellaneous Exhibits of New South Wales Forest Products.
96	106	Black bean	Timber resembles walnut wood; is dark-coloured, handsome, close-grained, and durable; used for cabinet work; is coming into more general use than formerly, as its qualities are better known; a valuable timber and shade tree, and very ornamental; stock-owners destroy this tree, owing to their cattle being poisoned by eating its seeds; the seeds are soaked in water, roasted, and eaten by the aborigines. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful; height, 120 to 130 feet; diameter, 4 to 5 feet.
97	107	Rosewood.....	Timber resembles red cedar; it is beautifully marked, and suitable for cabinet-work, &c.; fragrant. Hab, northern coast districts; height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter 2 to 3 feet.
98	102	Red Bean	Timber red, easily wrought, and durable; used for cabinet-work, cigar-boxes, and interior fittings, &c.; when fresh cut it emits an odour similar to that of a Swedish turnip. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful; height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
99	160	Red Gum	5 Sawn railway sleepers, from Murray River Forest Reserve, New South Wales.
100	161	Red Gum.....	5 Hewn railway sleepers, from Murray River Forest Reserve, New South Wales.
101	162	Red Gum	1 Railway sleeper, for 17 years in use; obtained from the Deniliquin Moama Railway, New South Wales.
102	163	Ironbark	10 Hewn railway sleepers, from Cooranbong, New South Wales.
103	159	Ironbark	1 Railway sleeper; originally obtained from Bargo Brush, about 50 miles south of Sydney; the sleeper was laid on the railway line at Moss Vale, 1866 and taken up finally December, 1891, thus having been in use 25 years.
104	111	Ironbark	1 Pair dray naves; timber from the Riverstone district, New South Wales.
105	112	Ironbark	1 Pair dray naves; timber from the Riverstone district, New South Wales.
106	113	Ironbark	1 Pair dray naves; timber from the Riverstone district, New South Wales.
107	114	Ironbark	1 Pair dray naves; timber from the Riverstone district, New South Wales.
108	115	Ironbark	1 Pair spring cart naves; timber from the Riverstone district, New South Wales.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of New South Wales—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c
		Miscellaneous Exhibits of New South Wales Forest Products—*continued.*	
109	116	Spotted Gum	1 Pair naves, from Brownlow Hill, New South Wales.
110	117	Spotted Gum	1 Pair dray naves, from Brownlow Hill, New South Wales.
111	151	Ironbark	1 Pair town dray shafts; timber from Port Macquarie, New South Wales.
112	152	Ironbark	1 Pair tip dray shafts; timber from Port Macquarie, New South Wales.
113	153	Spotted Gum	1 Pair van shafts; timber from Bateman's Bay, New South Wales.
114	154	Spotted Gum	1 Pair spring cart shafts; timber from Bateman's Bay, New South Wales.
115	164	Lancewood or Myrtle	1 Pair town dray shafts; timber from Gosford, New South Wales.
116	165	Yellow Box	1 Pair town dray shafts; timber from Bodalla, south coast, New South Wales.
117	165	Yellow Box	1 Pair light cart shafts; timber from Bodalla, south coast, New South Wales.
118		Blue Gum or Flooded Gum.	36 Felloes of assorted sizes; timber from Wyong, New South Wales.
119		Ironbark	30 Dressed spokes, assorted sizes; timber from the Clarence River district, New South Wales.
120 121	...	Murrumbidgee Oak	Two bullock yokes, timber from the Murrumbidgee River district, New South Wales.
122	110	Mangrove.....	Boat knees, timber obtained from Parramatta River, New South Wales.
123	110	Mangrove.....	Boat knees, timber obtained from Parramatta River, New South Wales.
124	110	Mangrove.....	Boat knees, timber obtained from Parramatta River, New South Wales.
125	110	Mangrove.....	Boat knees, timber obtained from Parramatta River, New South Wales.
126	108	Honeysuckle	Boat knees, timber from district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
127	108	Honeysuckle	Boat knees, timber from District of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
128	108	Honeysuckle	Boat knees, timber from district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
129	108	Honeysuckle	Boat knees, timber from district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
130	109	Tea-tree	Boat knees, timber from the district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
131	109	Tea-tree	Boat knees, timber from the district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
132	109	Tea-tree	Boat knees, timber from the district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
133	109	Tea-tree	Boat knees, timber from the district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of New South Wales—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Miscellaneous Exhibits of New South Wales Forest Products—*continued.*			
134	166	Black Oak	Three small pieces of timber to each specimen, one being polished in the form of a walking stick, as a convenient mode of showing the grain, polish, and weight of the wood.
135	167	Forest Oak	
136	168	Swamp Oak	
137	169	White Silky Oak	
138	170	Beefwood, Silky Oak	
139	171	Black Bean	
140	172	Honeysuckle	
141	173	Cabbage-tree	
142	175	Pear-tree	
143	176	Red Cedar	
144	177	Black Wattle	
145	178	Swamp Mahogany	
146	179	Brush Cherry	
147	180	Myrtle	
148	...	Yellow Grass-tree Gum.	Sample of resin of the "Grass-tree" (*Xanthorrhœa hastilis*); it breaks readily with a shining fracture and is easily reduced to powder; it is used to make an inferior varnish, &c.; somewhat resembles powdered gamboge, though possibly a little darker.
149	...	Red Grass-tree Gum	Sample of resin of the grass-tree (*Xanthorrhœa arborea.*) It readily fractures, showing a bright surface. The colour is a purplish-brown, inclining to crimson. Is easily reduced to a powder, which is of a dull burnt sienna-brown, admixed with a few dark particles. It is used as a wood stain, chiefly by Chinese carpenters, &c.
150	...	Black Wattle	Sample from *Acacia decurrens*, from Tomago State Forest Wattle plantation, New South Wales. Analysis: tannic acid, 26·75 per cent.
151	...	Wattle	Sample of ground Wattle bark, obtained in the neighbourhood of Cobargo, New South Wales. Analysis: 27·25 per cent. of tannic acid, 45·8 per cent. extract.
152	...	Wattle	Sample of chopped Wattle bark, obtained in the neighbourhood of Cobargo, New South Wales. Analysis: 27·25 per cent. tannic acid, 45·8 per cent. extract.
153	...	Forest Oak	Five bundles of shingles of Forest Oak from Cooranbong, New South Wales.
154	...	Sycamore	Gun stock manufactured from New South Wales timbers.
155	...	Sycamore	
156	...	Black Bean	
157	...	Black Bean	
158	...	Forest Oak	
159	...	Red Bean	
160	...	Myall	
161	...	Blackwood or Hickory	
162	...	Blackwood or Hickory	
163	...	Honeysuckle	
164	...	Lightwood	
165	...	Lightwood	
166	...	Bark Hut	

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

1338. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Herbarium Specimens of Timber Trees and Shrubs of New South Wales, by J. Ednie Brown, Director-General of Forests.

Catalogue Number.	Stock-book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
1	405	Acacia doratoxylon, A. Cunn. Leguminosæ	Currawang.
2	537	Acacia elongata, Sieb. Leguminosæ	Wattle.
3	357	Acacia leprosa, Sieb. Leguminosæ	Wattle.
4	44	Acacia binervata, DC. Leguminosæ	Black Wattle.
5	...	Acacia longifolia, (var.) Willd. Leguminosæ	Sally.
6	513	Acacia glaucescens, Willd. Leguminosæ	Myall or Boree.
7	937	Acacia Baileyana, F. v. M. Leguminosæ	Cootamundra Wattle.
8	...	Acacia neriifolia, A. Cunn. Leguminosæ	Wattle.
9	545	Acacia longifolia, Willd. Leguminosæ	Golden Wattle.
10	...	Acacia penninervis, Sieb. Leguminosæ	Mountain Hickory.
11	910	Acacia melanoxylon, R. Br. Leguminosæ	Bastard Myall.
12	...	Acacia juniperina, Willd. Leguminosæ	Prickly Wattle.
13	538	Acacia prominens, A. Cunn. Leguminosæ	Wattle.
14	800	Acacia pycnantha, Benth. Leguminosæ	Golden or Broad-leaf Wattle.
15	583	Acacia discolor, Wendl. Leguminosæ	Wattle.
16	799	Acacia dealbata, Link. Leguminosæ	Silver Wattle.
17	691	Acacia decurrens, var. normalis, Willd. Leguminosæ	Black Wattle.
18	696	Ackama Muelleri, Benth. Saxifrageæ	Cork-wood.
19	8	Acronychia lævis, Forst. Rutaceæ	Yellow-wood.
20	905	Angophora intermedia, DC. Myrtaceæ	Apple-tree.
21	614	Anopterus Macleayanus, F. v. M. Saxifrageæ	Tulip Tree.
22	126	Banksia marginata, Cav. Proteaceæ	Honeysuckle.
23	...	Banksia integrifolia, L. Proteaceæ	White Honeysuckle.
24	692	Backhousia myrtifolia, Hk. and Harv. Myrtaceæ	Grey Myrtle.
25	517	Callicoma serratifolia, Andr. Saxifrageæ	Black Wattle.
26	711	Callistemon lanceolatus, R. Br. Myrtaceæ	Red Bottle Brush.
27	828	Calythrix tetragona, Labill. Myrtaceæ	Fringed Myrtle.
28	784	Casuarina torulosa, Ait. Casuarineæ	Forest Oak.
29	908	Casuarina suberosa, Ott and Dietr. Casuarineæ	She Oak.
30	...	Casuarina equisetifolia, Forst. Casuarineæ	Bull Oak.
31	943	Casuarina stricta, Ait. Casuarineæ	She Oak.
32	835	Casuarina glauca, Sieb. Casuarineæ	River or Swamp Oak.
33	820	Cassia eremophila, A. Cunn. Leguminosæ	
34	30	Ceratopetalum apetalum, D. Don. Saxifrageæ	Coachwood.
35	505	Commersonia Fraseri, J. Gay. Sterculiaceæ	A Kurrajong.
36	382	Commersonia dasphylla, Andr. Sterculiaceæ	A Kurrajong.
37	230	Cupania pseudorrhus, A. Rich. Sapindaceæ	Bastard Pencil Cedar.
38	322	Daviesia ulicina, Sm. Leguminosæ	
39	327	Daviesia corymbosa, Sm. Leguminosæ	Hop Bush.
40	...	Diploglottis Cunninghamii, Hk. Sapindaceæ	Tamarind.
41	27	Dodonæa triquetra, Wendl. Sapindaceæ	Hop Bush.
42	332	Dodonæa viscosa, L. Sapindaceæ	Hop Bush.
43	547	Elæocarpus obovatus, G. Don. Tiliaceæ	Ash.
44	380	Elæocarpus cyaneus, Ait. Tiliaceæ	Blue Berry Ash.
45	...	Eucalyptus microcorys, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Tallow-wood.
46	91	Eucalyptus albens, Miq. Myrtaceæ	Blue Box.
47	355	Eucalyptus amygdalina var. radiata, Labill. Myrtaceæ	White Gum.
48	869	Eucalyptus piperita, Sm. Myrtaceæ	Peppermint.
49	35	Eucalyptus robusta, Sm. Myrtaceæ	Swamp Mahogany.
50	381	Eucalyptus eugenioides, Sieb. Myrtaceæ	Stringybark.
51	390	Eucalyptus melliodora, A. Cunn. Myrtaceæ	Yellow Box.
52	...	Eucalyptus hæmastoma, Sm. Myrtaceæ	White Gum.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Herbarium Specimens of Timber Trees and Shrubs of New South Wales—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock-book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
53	93	Eucalyptus rostrata, Schl. Myrtaceæ	Red Gum.
54	43	Eucalyptus planchoniana, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	
55	901	Eucalyptus corymbosa, Sm. Myrtaceæ	Blood-wood.
56	700	Eucalyptus acmenioides, Schau. Myrtaceæ	White Mahogany.
57	497	Eucalyptus saligna, Sm. Myrtaceæ	Flooded Gum.
58	607	Eucalyptus longifolia, Link and Otto. Myrtaceæ	Woolly-butt.
59	28	Eucalyptus tereticornis, Sm. Myrtaceæ	Red Gum.
60	135	Eucalyptus maculata, Hk. Myrtaceæ	Spotted Gum.
61	378	Eucalyptus paniculata, Sm. Myrtaceæ	Grey Ironbark.
62	...	Eucalyptus siderophloia, Benth. Myrtaceæ	Mugga.
63	855	Eucalyptus hemiphloia, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	White Box.
64	694	Eugenia Ventenatii, Benth. Myrtaceæ	Irnowood.
65	215	Evodia micrococca, F. v. M. Rutaceæ	
66	...	Flindersia australis, R. Br. Meliaceæ	Stavewood.
67	10	Flindersia Schottiana, F. v. M. Meliaceæ	Mountain Ash.
68	321	Frenela robusta, A. Cunn. Coniferæ	White or Common Pine.
69	...	Grevillea robusta, A. Cunn. Proteaceæ	Silky Oak.
70	542	Hakea saligna, R. Br. Proteaceæ	Turmeric.
71	612	Hymenosporum flavum, F. v. M. Pittosporeæ	Yellow Pittosporum.
72	666	Jacksonia scoparia, R. Br. Leguminosæ	Dogwood.
73	569	Leucopogon lanceolatus, R. Br. Epacrideæ	
74	9	Litsæa dealbata, Nees. Laurineæ	Pigeonberry-tree.
75	19	Lomatia ilicifolia, R. Br. Proteaceæ	
76	503	Melaleuca ericifolia, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Tea-tree.
77	703	Melaleuca linariifolia, Sm. Myrtaceæ	Tea-tree.
78	701	Melaleuca stypheliodes, Sm. Myrtaceæ	Tea-tree.
79	556	Melaleuca nodosa, Sieb. Myrtaceæ	Tea-tree.
80	521	Melaleuca genistifolia, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Tea-tree.
81	717	Melaleuca erubescens, Otto. Myrtaceæ	Tea-tree.
82	771	Melia azedarach, L. Meliaceæ	White Cedar.
83	839	Myoporum platycarpum, R. Br. Myoporineæ	Dog Bush.
84	...	Olearia argophylla, Labill. Compositæ	Musk-tree.
85	572	Oxylobium ellipticum, R. Br. Leguminosæ	
86	218	Panax elegans, Ch. Moore and F. v. M. Araliaceæ	Pencil Cedar.
87	...	Phebalium Billardieri, A. Juss. Rutaceæ	
88	...	Pimelea linifolia, Sm. Thymeleæ	
89	539	Pittosporum revolutum, Ait. Pittosporeæ	
90	550	Pittosporum undulatum, Vent. Pittosporeæ	Cheesewood.
91	819	Pittosporum phillyræoides, D. C. Pittosporeæ	Wild Daphne.
92	...	Podocarpus elata, R. Br. Coniferæ	Colonial Deal.
93	549	Pomaderris lanigera, Sims. Rhamneæ	Hazel.
94	...	Pultenæa flexilis, Sm. Leguminosæ	
95	...	Rhodamnia trinervia, Bl. Myrtaceæ	Brush Turpentine.
96	5	Schizomeria ovata, D. Don. Saxifrageæ	White Cherry.
97	570	Seringia platyphylla, J. Gay. Sterculiaceæ	
98	14	Stylidium leitiense, F. v. M. Cornaceæ	
99	...	Syncarpia leptopetala, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Ironwood.
100	29	Syncarpia laurifolia, Ten. Myrtaceæ	Turpentine.
101	...	Trema aspera, Bl. Urticeæ	Elm.
102	32	Tristania conferta, R. Br. Myrtaceæ	Brush Box.
103	...	Tristania neriifolia, R. Br. Myrtaceæ	Water Gum.
104	24	Trochocarpa laurina, R. Br. Epacrideæ	Brush Cherry.
105	580	Xylomelum pyriforme, Sm. Proteaceæ	Native Pear.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

1339. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Seeds and Seed Vessels of New South Wales Timber Trees and Shrubs, by J. Ednie Brown, Director-General of Forests.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
1	582	Acacia pycnantha, Benth. Leguminosæ	Golden Wattle.
2	589	Acacia triptera, Benth. Leguminosæ. Benth	Wattle.
3	392	Acacia Oswaldi, F. v. M. Leguminosæ	Umbrella Bush.
4	...	Acacia melanoxylon, R. Br. Leguminosæ	Lightwood.
5	...	Acacia decurrens, Willd. Leguminosæ	Black Wattle.
6	...	Acacia salicina, Lindl. Leguminosæ	Native Willow.
7	...	Acacia Maideni, F. v. M. Leguminosæ	Bastard Myall.
8	604	Acacia doratoxylon, A. Cunn. Leguminosæ	Currawang.
9	538	Acacia penninervis, Sieb. Leguminosæ	Hickory.
10	591	Acacia ornithophora, Sweet. Leguminosæ	Kangaroo Wattle.
11	64	Albizzia pruinosa, F. v. M. Leguminosæ.	
12	70	Baloghia lucida, Endl. Euphorbiaceæ	Brush Bloodwood.
13	640	Cassia artemisioides. Leguminosæ.	
14	552	Cassia eremophila, A. Cunn. Leguminosæ.	
15	...	Castanospermum australe, A. Cunn. Leguminosæ	Bean tree.
16	581	Casuarina stricta, Miq. Casuarineæ	She Oak.
17	544	Casuarina equisetifolia, Forst. Casuarineæ	Bull Oak.
18	599	Casuarina glauca, Sieb. Casuarineæ	Swamp Oak.
19	586	Casuarina suberosa, Otto et Dietr. Casuarineæ	She Oak.
20	...	Casuarina distyla, Vent. Casuarineæ	She Oak.
21	512	Daphandra micrantha, Benth. Monimaceæ	Satinwood.
22	...	Dodonæa viscosa, Linn. Sapindaceæ	Hop bush.
23	...	Elæodendron australe, Vent. Celastrineæ	Blue ash.
24	576	Endiandra Sieberi, Nees. Laurineæ	Cork wood.
25	605	Eremophila maculata, F. v. M. Myoporineæ	Emu bush.
26	537	Eremophila longifolia, F. v. M. Myoporineæ	Emu bush.
27	...	Eucalyptus melliodora, A. Cunn. Myrtaceæ	Yellow box.
28	...	Eucalyptus populifolia, var., Hk. Myrtaceæ	Red box.
29	561	Eucalyptus maculata, Hook. Myrtaceæ	Spotted gum.
30	551	Eucalyptus dumosa, A. Cunn. Myrtaceæ	Mallee.
31	656	Eucalyptus hæmastoma, Smith. Myrtaceæ	White gum.
32	568	Eucalyptus eugenioides, Sieb. Myrtaceæ	Stringybark.
33	590	Eucalyptus globulus, Labill. Myrtaceæ	Blue gum.
34	...	Eucalyptus polyanthemos, Schau. Myrtaceæ	Bastard box.
35	566	Eucalyptus paniculata, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Red ironbark.
36	...	Eucalyptus bicolor, A. Cunn. Myrtaceæ	Slaty gum.
37	646	Eucalyptus saligna, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Flooded gum.
38	555	Eucalyptus siderophloia, Benth. Myrtaceæ	Red ironbark.
39	648	Eucalyptus microcorys, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Tallow-wood.
40	660	Eucalyptus resinifera, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Red mahogany.
41	553	Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Stringybark.
42	...	Eucalyptus crebra, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Grey ironbark.
43	...	Eucalyptus rostrata, Schl. Myrtaceæ	Red gum.
44	...	Eucalyptus hemiphloia var. albens, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	White Box.
45	...	Eucalyptus robusta, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Swamp Mahogany.
46	...	Eucalyptus corymbosa, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Bloodwood.
47	...	Eucalyptus virgata, Sieb. E. Sieberiana, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ.	Mountain Ash.
48	563	Eucalyptus acmenioides, Schauer. Myrtaceæ	White Mahogany.
49	...	Eucalyptus Maideni, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Blue Gum.
50	...	Eucalyptus pilularis, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Blackbutt.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Seeds and Seed Vessels of New South Wales Timber Trees and Shrubs—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock-book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
51	...	Eucalyptus tereticornis, Sm. Myrtaceæ	Grey Gum.
52	...	Eugenia Ventenatii, Benth. Myrtaceæ	Ironwood.
53	540	Frenela Endlicherii, Parlat. Coniferæ	Red Pine.
54	...	Frenela robusta, A. Cunn. Coniferæ	White Pine.
55	659	Frenela Macleayana, Parlat. Coniferæ	Port Macquarie Pine.
56	593	Fusanus acuminatus, R. Br. Santalaceæ	Quandong.
57	583	Grevillea floribunda, R. Br. Proteaceæ.	
58	650	Gmelina Leichhardtii, F. v. M. Verbenaceæ	White Beech.
59	536	Hakea leucoptera, R. Br. Proteaceæ	Needle Bush.
60	...	Hakea saligna, Knight. Proteaceæ	Turmeric.
61	...	Indigofera australis, Willd. Leguminosæ	Native Indigo.
62	...	Livistonia australis, Mart. Palmæ	Cabbage-tree Palm.
63	658	Litsæa dealbata, Nees. Laurineæ	Spotted wood.
64	...	Melaleuca leucadendron, L. Myrtaceæ	White Tea-tree.
65	596	Melia composita, Willd. Meliaceæ	White Cedar.
66	493	Mucuna gigantea, DC. Luguminosæ	
67	663	Nesodaphne obtusifolia, Benth. Laurineæ	Sassafras.
68	571	Olea paniculata, R. Br. Jasmineæ	Marblewood.
69	661	Panax elegans, F. v. M. Araliaceæ	Sycamore.
70	585	Pittosporum phillyræoides, DC. Pittosporeæ	Native Daphne.
71	664	Podocarpus elata, R. Br. Coniferæ	Colonial deal.
72	638	Rhus rhodanthema, F. v. M. Anacardiaceæ	Yellow cedar.
73	575	Seaforthia elegans, R. Br. Palmæ	Bungalow palm.
74	654	Stenocarpus salignus, R. Br. Proteaceæ	Beefwood or red silky oak.
75	504	Sterculia diversifolia, G. Don. Sterculiaciæ	Kurrajong.
76	655	Syncarpia laurifolia, Ten. Myrtaceæ	Turpentine.
77	189	Telopea speciosissima, R. Br. Proteaceæ	Waratah.
78	...	Tristania neriifolia, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Water gum.
79	649	Tristania conferta, R. Br. Myrtaceæ	Brush box.

1340. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Barks of New South Wales Timber Trees, by J. Ednie Brown, Director-General of Forests.

Catalogue Number.	Stock-book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
1	268	Acacia pendula, A. Cunn. Leguminosæ	Myall.
2	230	Acacia penninervis, Sieb. Leguminosæ	Mountain hickory.
3	275	Acacia doratoxylon, A. Cunn. Leguminosæ	Currawang.
4	213	Acacia Cunninghamii, Hook. Leguminosæ	Bastard myall.
5	270	Acacia salicina, Lindl. Leguminosæ	Native willow.
6	187	Akania Hillii. Sapindaceæ	Horse-radish tree.
7	207	Albizzia prininosa. Leguminosæ.	
8	...	Acronychia Baueri. Rutaceæ	Yellow-wood.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Barks of New South Wales Timber Trees—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
9	186	Achras australis, R. Br. Sapotaceæ	Black apple.
10	152	Alphitonia excelsa, R. Br. Rhamneæ	Red ash.
11	202	Alphitonia excelsa, R. Br. Rhamneæ	Red ash.
12	...	Alphitonia excelsa, R. Br. Rhamneæ	Red ash.
13	199	Aphananthe phillippinensis, Planch. Urtiaceæ	Elm.
14	142	Araucaria Cunninghamii, Ait. Coniferæ	Hoop pine.
15	155	Angophora lanceolata, Cav. Myrtaceæ	Red gum.
16	245	Angophora lanceolata, Cav. Myrtaceæ	Red gum.
17	242	Angophora subvelutina, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Apple tree.
18	220	Angophora intermedia, DC. Myrtaceæ	Apple tree.
19	177	Backhousia myrtifolia, Hook et Harv. Myrtaceæ	Grey myrtle.
20	171	Casuarina torulosa, Ait. Casuarineæ	Forest oak.
21	221	Casuarina equisetifolia, Forst. Casuarineæ	Bull Oak.
22	...	Cedrela australis, F. v. M. Meliaceæ	Red Cedar.
23	...	Ceratopetalum apetalum, D. Don. Saxifrageæ	Coachwood.
24	214	Cryptocarya glaucescens, R. Br. Laurineæ	Native Laurel.
25	189	Dysoxylon Fraserianum, Benth. Meliaceæ	Rosewood.
26	151	Dysoxylon Fraserianum, Benth. Meliaceæ	Rosewood.
27	153	Duboisia myoporoides, R. Br. Solanaceæ	Corkwood.
28	178	Doryphora sassafras, Endl. Monimiaceæ	Sassafras.
29	188	Doryphora sassafras, Endl. Monimiaceæ	Sassafras.
30	259	Echinocarpus australis, Benth. Tiliaceæ	Maiden's Blush.
31	190	Echinocarpus australis, Benth. Tiliaceæ	Maiden's Blush.
32	216	Elæocarpus holopetalus, F. v. M. Tiliaceæ	Blueberry Ash.
33	183	Elæocarpus obovatus, G. Don. Tiliaceæ	Pigeonberry-tree.
34	203	Ehretia acuminata, R. Br. Borragineæ	Brown Cedar.
35	241	Eucalyptus tereticornis, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Red or Grey Gum.
36	210	Eucalyptus tereticornis, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Red Gum.
37	156	Eucalyptus tereticornis, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Red Gum.
38	145	Eucalyptus tereticornis, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Red Gum.
39	235	Eucalyptus siderophloia, Benth. Myrtaceæ	Red Ironbark.
40	226	Eucalyptus Sieberiana, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Mountain Ash.
41	197	Eucalyptus saligna, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Flooded Gum.
42	262	Eucalyptus saligna, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Flooded Gum.
43	164	Eucalyptus robusta, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Swamp mahogany.
44	209	Eucalyptus resinifera, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Red mahogany.
45	...	Eucalyptus resinifera, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Red mahogany.
46	272	Eucalyptus rostrata, Schlect. Myrtaceæ	Red gum.
47	194	Eucalyptus pilularis, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Blackbutt.
48	222	Eucalyptus pilularis, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Blackbutt.
49	166	Eucalyptus pilularis, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Blackbutt.
50	174	Eucalyptus piperita, Reichb. Myrtaceæ	Peppermint.
51	160	Eucalyptus piperita, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Grey ironbark.
52	225	Eucalyptus obliqua, L'Her. Myrtaceæ	Stringybark.
53	161	Eucalyptus microcorys, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Tallow-wood.
54	211	Eucalyptus microcorys, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Tallow-wood.
55	237	Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Red stringybark.
56	...	Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Red stringybark.
57	279	Eucalyptus melliodora, A. Cunn. Myrtaceæ	Yellow box.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Barks of New South Wales Timber Trees—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock-book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
58	238	Eucalyptus melliodora, A. Cunn. Myrtaceæ	Yellow box.
59	173	Eucalyptus maculata, Hook. Myrtaceæ	Spotted gum.
60	157	Eucalyptus maculata, Hook. Myrtaceæ	Spotted gum.
61	143	Eucalyptus longifolia, Link. Myrtaceæ	Woollybutt.
62	...	Eucalyptus longifolia, Link. Myrtaceæ	Woollybutt.
63	159	Eucalyptus sideroxylon, F v. M. Myrtaceæ	Red ironbark.
64	146	Eucalyptus sideroxylon, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Red ironbark.
65	240	Eucalyptus hemiphloia, var. albens, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	White Box.
66	167	Eucalyptus hemiphloia, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Box or Grey Box.
67	239	Eucalyptus eugenioides, Sieb. Myrtaceæ	White Stringybark.
68	218	Eucalyptus eugenioides, Sieb. Myrtaceæ	Stringybark.
69	228	Eucalyptus crebra, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Grey Ironbark.
70	227	Eucalyptus corymbosa, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Bloodwood.
71	168	Eucalyptus corymbosa, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Bloodwood.
72	165	Eucalyptus capitellata, Smith, Myrtaceæ	Stringybark.
73	234	Eucalyptus bicolor, A. Cunn. Myrtaceæ	Slaty Gum.
74	144	Eucalyptus botryoides, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Bastard Mahogany.
75	221	Eucalyptus amygdalina, Labill., var. radiata. Myrtaceæ	Ribbon Gum.
76	196	Eucalyptus acmenioides, Schau. Myrtaceæ	White Mahogany.
77	162	Eucalyptus acmenioides, Schau. Myrtaceæ	White Mahogany.
78	...	Eucalyptus hæmastoma, Smith. Myrtaceæ	White Gum.
79	215	Eugenia Smithii, Poir. Myrtaceæ	Lilly Pilly.
80	...	Eugenia myrtifolia, Sims. Myrtaceæ	Brush Cherry.
81	206	Eugenia myrtifolia, Sims. Myrtaceæ	Brush Cherry.
82	172	Frenela Endlicheri Parlat. Coniferæ	Red Pine.
83	274	Frenela Endlicheri Parlat. Coniferæ	Red Pine.
84	243	Frenela robusta, A. Cunn. Coniferæ	White or Common Pine.
85	269	Frenela robusta, A. Cunn. Coniferæ	White or Commen Pine.
86	231	Frenela Macleayana, Parlat. Coniferæ	Port Macquarie Pine.
87	251	Frenela Macleayana, Parlat. Coniferæ	Port Macquarie Pine.
88	180	Ficus rubiginosa, Desf. Urticeæ	Small-leaved Fig.
89	140	Grevillea Hilliana, F. v. M. Proteaceæ	Silky Oak.
90	141	Grevillea robusta, A. Cunn. Proteaceæ	Silky Oak.
91	263	Gmelina Leichhardtii, F. v. M. Verbenaceæ	White Beech.
92	204	Mallotus phillipinensis, Muell. Euphorbiaceæ	Kamala tree.
93	212	Melaleuca styphelioides, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Prickly-leaved Tea-tree.
94	170	Melaleuca styphelioides, Smith. Myrtaceæ	Prickly-leaved Tea-tree.
95	217	Myoporum platycarpum, R. Br. Myoporineæ	Dogwood.
96	184	Myrtus acmenioides, F. v M. Myrtaceæ	Myrtle.
97	247	Panax elegans, F. v M. Araliaceæ	Sycamore.
98	249	Pittosporum undulatum. Pittosporeæ	Checsewood.
99	...	Podocarpus elata, R. Br. Coniferæ	She or Brown Pine.
100	248	Stenocarpus saligna, R. Br. Proteaceæ	Red Silky Oak.
101	246	Stenocarpus sinuatus, Endl. Proteaceæ	White Silky Oak.
102	169	Syncarpia laurifolia, Ten. Myrtaceæ	Turpentine.
103	200	Schizomeria ovata, D. Don. Saxifrageæ	White Cherry.
104	208	Tristania conferta, R. Br. Myrtaceæ	Brush Box.
105	273	Tristania conferta. R. Br. Myrtaceæ	Brush Box.
106	255	Tristania conferta. R. Br. Myrtaceæ	Brush Box.
107	205	Trochocarpa laurina, R. Br. Epacrideæ	Regent Tree.

1341. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

A collection of Commercial Timbers of New South Wales, in merchantable lengths, obtained with the assistance of Alexander Kethel, J.P., and J. Ednie Brown, Director-General of Forests, Sydney, members of the Commission.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
167 to 189	1800 to 1822	Dysoxylon fraserianum..... (Benth.) Meliaceæ.	Rosewood.....	Timber rose-scented, red, strong, close-grained, and durable ; much valued for furniture-making, shipbuilding, turnery, and indoor work, &c. ; one of the largest and best of indigenous timber trees. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts ; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 feet ; diameter, 4 to 6 feet.
190 to 193	1823 to 1826	Ceratopetalum apetalum ... Saxifrageæ.	Coachwood or Leather-jacket.	A beautiful tree with long cylindrical stem, wood soft, light, tough, and close grained, of agreeable fragrance. Good for joiners and cabinet-work, and in much request for coach-building. Grows in the middle and southern coast districts.
194 to 210	1827 to 1843	Dysoxylon Muelleri ..... (Benth.) Meliaceæ.	Red bean	Timber red, easily wrought, and durable ; used for cabinet-work, cigar boxes, and interior fittings, &c. When fresh cut it emits an odour similar to that of a Swedish turnip. Hab., brush forests northern coast districts ; not plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet ; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
211 to 220	1844 to 1853	Flindersia Australis ..... (R. Br.) Meliaceæ.	Flindosa	Timber strong and durable, used in house-building, and for staves in the Clarence River district. Hab. brush forests, Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. Attains a height of 100 feet, and diameter of 4 feet.
221 to 225	1854 to 1858	Elæocarpus grandis ..... (F. v. M.) Tiliaceæ.	Blueberry ash.....	Wood soft, easily worked. Likely to be useful for brakes for railway carriages. Diameter 24 in. to 36 in. ; height 90 ft. to 100 ft. Hab., brush forests, Clarence and Richmond Rivers.
226 to 248	1859 to 1881	Gmelina Leichhardtii ..... (F.v.M.) Verbenaceæ.	White Beech	Timber white, strong, close-grained, and durable ; not liable to shrink or warp where seasoned ; much used and highly valued for decks of vessels, flooring, carving, &c.; one of the most useful and best indigenous timbers. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts ; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet ; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Commercial Timbers of N.S.W., in merchantable lengths—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
249	1882	Cedrela Australis ..... (F.v.m.) Meliaceæ.	Red cedar.....	Timber very valuable, dark red, and often beautifully marked ; light easily wrought, and durable ; much used and valued for furniture, patterns, and all kinds of fittings in house and shipbuilding ; brush forests northern and formerly in southern coast districts ; becoming scarce ; efforts now being made to conserve and propagate this timber. Height, up to 100 and even 200 feet ; diameter, up to 6 and even 10 feet (exceptionally).
250 to 254	1883 to 1887	Fagus Moorei ..... Cupuliferæ.	Negro head beech	Timber close-grained and firm ; pinkish colour when fresh. Height, 150 ; diameter, 4 feet. Hab., mountain slopes and brushes of the north coast district, New South Wales.
255 & 256	1888 & 1889	Eucalyptus microcorys ..... (F.v.M.) Myrtaceæ.	Tallow-wood	Timber strong, handsome, and durable ; very useful for building purposes, and especially for flooring-boards ; used also for palings, &c. Hab., coastal districts. Height, 100 to 150 feet ; diameter, 6 to 8 feet.
257	1890	Eucalyptus pilularis ..... (Sm.) Myrtaceæ.	Black-butt	Timber excellent for house carpentry, shipbuilding, and for any purpose where strength and durability are required. Hab., open forests from Twofold Bay to the Hastings River, and extending a considerable distance inland. Height, 100 to 200 feet ; diameter, up to 15 feet.
258	1891	Syncarpia laurifolia ..... Myrtaceæ.	Turpentine	Timber hard, heavy, strong, and durable ; used extensively for piles ; used also for posts, shipbuilding, sleepers, and general building purposes ; a difficult wood to burn, and very durable underground. Hab., in gullies, northern and southern coast districts, and Blue Mountains ; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet ; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
259	1892	Eucalyptus sp.....	A Strinybark	
260	1893	Flindersia Australis ..... (R. Br.) Meliaceæ.	Flindosa	Timber strong and durable, used in housebuilding, and for staves in the Clarence River district. Hab., brush forests, Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. Attains a height of 100 feet, and diameter of 4 feet.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Commercial Timbers of N.S.W., in merchantable lengths—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name	Economic Uses, &c.
261 & 262	1894 & 1895	Eucalyptus saligüa..... (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Flooded Gum	Timber strong and durable; splendid wood; in good repute for building purposes, as it does not readily take fire, and is one of the straightest in the grain and easiest to work of the eucalyptus timbers; it is also used for shipbuilding, ship-planks, wheel naves, felloes, &c.; timber varies; supposed due to situation and soil where growing. Hab., open forests on banks of creeks, and rich, moist, alluvial soil; northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
263 & 264	1896 & 1897	Eucalyptus pilularis ..... (Sm.) Myrtaceæ.	Blackbutt.....	Timber excellent for house carpentry, shipbuilding, and for any purpose where strength and durability are required. Hab., open forests from Twofold Bay to the Hastings River, and extending a considerable distance inland. Height, 100 to 200 feet; diameter, up to 15 feet.
265	1898	Syncarpia laurifolia ..... (Myrtaceæ.)	Turpentine	Timber hard, heavy, strong, and durable; used extensively for piles; used also for posts, shipbuilding, sleepers, and general building purposes; a difficult wood to burn, and very durable underground. Hab., in gullies, northern and southern coast districts, and Blue Mountains; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
266	1899	Eucalyptus paniculata ..... (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Grey Ironbark	Timber much valued, hard, tough, strong, unlocked, and durable; used for bridges, sleepers, railway carriages, beams, poles of bullock drays, piles, spokes of wheels, &c. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 4 to 5 feet.
267	1900	Eucalyptus resinifera ..... (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Forest Mahogany..	Timber very strong and durable, red in colour; used extensively for fencing, beams, rafters, and rough carpentry. Hab., open forests from Illawarra to the Clarence River. Height, 60 to 120 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
268	1901	Eucalyptus paniculata ..... (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Grey Ironbark	Timber much valued, hard, tough, strong, unlocked, and durable; used for bridges, sleepers, railway carriages, beams, poles of bullock drays, piles, spokes, of wheels, &c, Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 4 to 5 feet.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Commercial Timbers of N.S.W., in merchantable lengths—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
269	1902	Eucalyptus saligna... ..... (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Flooded Gum	Timber strong and durable, splendid wood, in good repute for building purposes, as it does not readily take fire, and is one of the straightest in the grain and easiest to work of the Eucalyptus timbers; it is also used for shipbuilding, ship-planks, wheel naves, felloes, &c.; timber varies; supposed due to situation and soil where growing. Hab., open forests on banks of creeks, and rich, moist, alluvial soil; northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter 36 to 60 inches.
270	1903	Eucalyptus resinifera..... ... (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Forest Mahogany..	Timber very strong and durable, red in colour; used extensively for fencing, beams, rafters, and rough carpentry. Hab., open forests from Illawarra to the Clarence River. Height, 60 to 120 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
271	1904	Eucalyptus pilularis ..... (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Blackbutt.....	Timber excellent for house carpentry, bridge-planking, ships' decks, paving cubes, &c.; is coming greatly into favour, and is consequently used largely; is a valuable species of Eucalyptus, straight in grain, moderately heavy. Hab., open forests from Twofold Bay to the Hastings River, and extending some distance inland. Height, 100 to 200 feet; diameter, up to 15 feet (exceptionally).
272 to 309	1905 to 1942	Cedrela Australis ..... (F. v. M.) Meliaceæ.	Red Cedar	Timber very valuable, dark red, and often beautifully marked; light, easily wrought, and durable; much used and valued for furniture, patterns, and all kinds of fittings in house and shipbuilding. Hab., brush forests northern and formerly in southern coast districts; becoming scarce; efforts now being made to conserve and propagate this timber. Height, up to 100 and even 200 feet; diameter, up to 6 and even 10 feet (exceptionally),
310 to 312	1943 to 1945	Grevillea robusta ..... Proteaceæ.	Silky Oak	Timber moderately hard and prettily marked. Used for cabinet-work and lining of houses. Hab., Richmond and Clarence River district. Height, 70 to 80 feet; diameter, 20 to 36 inches.
313	1946	Araucaria Cunninghamii ... (Ait.) Coniferæ.	Colonial Pine Shelving.	Timber strong and durable, but soon decays when exposed to alternate damp and dryness. Is largely used, and as a cheap, soft wood yields spars 80 ft. to 100 feet long; pale in color. Hab., northern New South Wales. Height, 150 to 200 ft.; diameter, 24 to 48 inches.
314	1947	Do	Colonial Pine Flooring.	Do do do do

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Commercial Timbers of N.S.W., in merchantable lengths—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
315 to 320	1948 to 1953	Araucaria Cunninghamii ... (Ait.) Coniferæ.	Colonial Pine Board.	Timber strong and durable, but soon decays when exposed to alternate damp and dryness. Is largely used, and as a cheap, soft wood yields spars 80 ft. to 100 feet long; pale in color. Hab., northern New South Wales. Height, 150 to 200 ft.; diameter, 24 to 48 inches.
321 to 323	1954 to 1956	Dysoxylon Fraserianum ... (Benth.) Meliaceæ.	Rosewood.....	Timber rose-scented, red, strong, close-grained, and durable; much valued for furniture-making, shipbuilding, turnery, and in-door work, &c.; one of the largest and best of indigenous timber trees. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 feet; diameter, 4 to 6 feet.
324 to 328	1957 to 1961	Cryptocorya obovata..... (R. Br.) Laurineæ.	Sycamore	Timber light, soft, and durable; used for flooring boards, staves, and inside house carpentry. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 60 to 70 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
329 to 331	1962 to 1964	Eucalyptus maculata... ..... (Hooker.) Myrtaceæ.	Spotted Gum	Timber strong, close-grained, elastic, and durable; used for shipbuilding, staves of casks, cubes for street paving, girders, naves of wheels, cart and buggy shafts, shingles, buildings; the timber splits well; the bark is spotted, hence the name. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 2 to 4 feet.
332 to 334	1965 to 1967	Cryptocorya species	Pencil Cedar	Timber soft, close, and easily worked; often beautifully marked: silky and fine in the grain. Hab., northern districts of New South Wales. Height, 50 to 100 feet; diameter, 24 to 36 inches.
335 & 336	1968 & 1969	Eucalyptus pilularis ..... (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Blackbutt.....	Timber excellent for house carpentry, bridge-planking, ships' decks, paving cubes, &c.; is coming greatly into favour, and is consequently used largely; is a valuable species of Eucalyptus, straight in grain, moderately heavy. Hab., open forests from Twofold Bay to the Hastings River, and extending some distance inland. Height, 100 to 200 feet; diameter, up to 15 feet (exceptionally).

1342. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Trophy of Wooden Blocks of Colonial Hardwood Timbers, suitable and used for paving purposes.

The Blocks include the following Timbers:—Blue Gum, Black Butt, Tallowwood, Forest Mahogany, Boxwood, and Ironbark.

1343. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Section of roadway in New South Wales Court laid with Wooden Blocks of Colonial Hardwood Timbers, on cement foundation, with Trachyte Kerbing.

1344. DEVERELL, Edmund Joshua, "Sunlight," Glen Innes.

Specimens of New South Wales Timbers.

1345. FREW, & CO., W., Albury.

Samples of Murray Pine, Skirting, Flooring, Ceiling, and Weather-boards.

1346. GRAY, J., Peter-street, Wagga Wagga.

Specimens of New South Wales Woods and Timbers.

1. Murrumbidgee Gum. Proof against white ants.
2. Murrumbidgee Pine. Proof against white ants.
3. Iron Bark. Proof against white ants.
4. Mountain Ash.

1347. GUY, Francis, Pyrmont, Sydney.

Wood paving blocks of New South Wales "Spotted Gum" (*Eucalyptus maculata*). Specimens in the rough, polished, oiled, and plain.

1348. HENDERSON, G., Grafton.

Two polished specimens of Tulip Wood, grown in the Grafton district, showing peculiar markings.

1349. HICKSON, J. C., Burwood.

Specimen log of Tallow Wood.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100 and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

1350. LEWIS, Mortimer William, East Maitland.

Collection of specimens of New South Wales Timbers.

No. of Specimens	Name of Specimen.	District whence obtained.
1	Mountain Pine (polished)	Hunter River.
2	Beech do	do
3	Maple do	do
4	Mahogany, red do	do
5	Mahogany, white do	do
6	Ironbark, red do	do
7	Ironbark, gray do	do
8	Black butt do	do
9	Tallow Wood do	do
10	Do (plain)	do
11	Blue Gum (polished)	do
12	Do (plain)	do
13	Spotted Gum (polished)	do
14	Forest Oak do	do
15	Forest Oak shingles (plain)	do
16	Red Gum (polished)	Denman.
17	Cedar do	Paterson River.
18	Light Pine do	Williams River.
19	Dark Pine do	do
20	Cypress Pine do	Gunnedah.
21	Common Pine do	do
22	Cypress Pine do	Baan Baa.
23	Myall do	Liverpool Plains.
24	Stringy-bark do	Nundle.
25	Box do	do
26	Stringy-bark do	Hanging Rock, near Nundle.
27	Water Gum do	Wollombi.
28	Do (plain)	do
29	Lignum Vitæ (polished)	New South Wales.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX.—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

1351. **MAZOUDIER, & CO., A., Clarinda-street, Parkes.**

Specimens of worked Timbers grown in the Parkes District.

1. Cornice mould, Lachlan Pine.
2. Do do do.
3. Double faced skirting, Lachlan Pine.
4. Single faced do do.
5. Double face architrave do.
6. Single face do do.
7. Do do do.
8. Transom mould, Lachlan Pine.
9. Do do do.
10. Balcony rail, Lachlan Pine.
11. Scotia, do.
12. Stop Bead, do.
13. Lining Board, do.
14. Ironbark.
15. Box.

1352. **SUMMERS, T., Nevertire.**

Specimens of Timbers.

CLASS 103.—Dyeing, Tanning, and Colouring—Dye Woods, Barks, and Various Vegetable Substances in their Raw State, used for Dyeing and Colouring, such as Logwood, Brazil Wood, Peach Wood, Fustic, Sumac.

1353. **HALLIDAY, F., Railway Tannery, Bathurst.**

Wattle-bark for Tanning purposes.

1354. **MILLARD, W., J. P., Boat Harbour, Ulladulla.**

Hickory-bark.

1355. **RAYMOND & Co., H., 77, Pitt-street, Sydney.**

Wattle-bark, ground.
Do chopped.
Do dust.

This bark was grown at Berenageil (Cobargo District, New South Wales), and is taken from a variety of the *Acacia decurrens*. On being analysed the bark was found to contain 35·75 per cent. tannic acid and 59·5 per cent. extract.

CLASS 105.—Lichens, Mosses, Pulu, Ferns, and Vegetable Substances used for Bedding, for Upholstering, or for Mechanical Purposes, as Teazles, Dutch Rushes, Scouring Grass, &c. "Excelsior."

1356. **BERRIMAN, Albert, Arthur-street, Marrickville, Sydney.**

Grass Rope used in the manufacture of Hollow Castings.

CLASS 113.—Forest Botany: Distribution of Forests; of Genera; of Species (Maps). Wood Sections and Herbarium Specimens of the economically important Timber Trees. Seed Collections (not Herbarium), &c. Illustrations of Forest Growth, Typical Trees, Botanical Features. Anatomy and Structure of Woods (Veneer Sections and Photo-Micrographs). Peculiarities of Forest Growth: Cypress-knees; Burls. Diseases of Forest Trees and Timber; Injurious Insects.

1357. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Photographs of New South Wales Forest Trees, prepared by Charles Kerry, Photographer, Sydney, and selected by J. Ednie Brown, Director-General of Forests.

No. 1. Woolly Butt (*Eucalyptus longifolia*), Bulli Mountain; height, 230 feet; circumference 3 feet above ground, 33 feet.

No. 2. Black Butt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*), Bulli Valley; height, 280 feet; circumference 3 feet above ground, 59 feet.

No. 3. Broad-leafed Ironbark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*), Newton Boyd Mountain.

No. 4. Native Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), Upper Richmond River; height, 250 feet; circumference 4 feet above ground, 136 feet.

No. 5. Spotted Gum (*Eucalyptus maculata*), Nymboida River, Upper Clarence; height, 300 feet; circumference, 18 feet.

No. 6. River Oak (*Casuarina glauca*), Manning River, Upper Clarence; height, 120 feet; circumference, 16 feet,

No. 7. Turpentine (*Syncarpia laurifolia*), Illawarra; height, 200 feet; circumference, 30 feet.

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